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CHARLTON CONFESES THE KILLING OF HIS BRIDE

Famous Lake Como Murder Mystery Finally Solved When Husband of the Victim is Arrested on Landing in New York

DECLARES THAT HIS WIFE WAS "BEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD"

Had Bad Tempers; She Called Him Names and He Used a Mallet With Fatal Results

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Lake Como murder mystery is solved. Porter Charlton, an American youth of good family, arrested in Hoboken, N. J., shortly after midnight today as he stepped from a German-Lloyd liner Princess Irene, confessed to the killing of his wife, Mary Scott, daughter of Captain Henry Harrison Scott, U. S. A., the murdered wife of a prominent New York lawyer.

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The Salt Lake Tribune

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1910.



Suggesting Safety Appliances Against Automobiles Bumping Into You While Crossing the Streets of Salt Lake.

FIGHT BY TAFT ON AMENDMENT WINS

Executive Works Hard to Bar Organized Labor From "Special Privileges."

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The action of the house of representatives today in rejecting the amendment to the sundry civil bill, marked the successful termination of an all-day fight by President Taft against what he termed class legislation of an improper sort, and apparently removed the last real obstacle in the way of an adjournment of congress within the next few days.

President Taft bent every energy toward the defeat of the house amendment that proposed to exempt labor organizations from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law. He threw his whole influence into the fight, sending for scores of representatives and urging them to defeat the provision.

Mr. Taft said, if it cost him the support of every laboring man in the country, he would not approve such a law. The laboring man, he believed, asked only equality before the law and was entitled to no more.

It was the president's fight on this amendment to the supply bill that caused rumors to spread today that there would be a delay in the adjournment of congress. Mr. Taft felt he had a longer fight before him than proved to be the case, and he was not at all surprised when the vote was finally taken. When informed of the result he made no attempt to conceal his pleasure.

Incidentally, he outlined his views on the matter. The telegram was in answer to a protest from the convention. For several days he has been receiving telegrams from labor organizations in favor of the Sherman amendment.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 23.—When shown the Associated Press dispatch telling of his telegram to President Taft, the answer of the latter, President Taft, said he was not at all surprised when the vote was finally taken. When informed of the result he made no attempt to conceal his pleasure.

SEATTLE, June 23.—Former Governor John H. McGraw died at his home here tonight, after a long illness. Death was caused by typhoid fever.

John Harte McGraw was born at Barkley plantation, Pembroke county, Maine, October 4, 1859. When he was little more than two years old his father was drowned, and when he was 14 he left home because of a disagreement with his step-father. In 1876 he came west, working for several months in San Francisco and then in the lumber business.

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TEACHING WITNESSES HOW BEST TO TESTIFY

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 23.—Disclosures of sensational character were made today before the grand jury of the existence of a sort of "school of instruction" for witnesses who have been summoned by State's Attorney Burke.

The activity of certain representatives of the sensational character were made today before the grand jury of the existence of a sort of "school of instruction" for witnesses who have been summoned by State's Attorney Burke.

It is expected that at least half a dozen persons will be named in the true bills, which will cover the offenses of conspiracy to commit a felony, perjury and other offenses against the public administration of justice.

Editor H. C. Gann of the Sentinel-Examiner, published in Warren, was called before the grand jury because of the statement in his paper that Mayor Rawley of Freeport, a patent medicine manufacturer, had told him that, during the session of the forty-fifth general assembly, a member of the legislature had asked him for a contribution of \$1000 to secure the passage of a bill to repeal the law imposing a license on itinerant vendors of patent medicines.

Editor Gann testified that Rawley, who is a candidate for Republican legislative nomination in his district, said that he had been paid \$1000 by the legislature to secure the passage of the bill.

Western Man Wins. Special to The Tribune. BOSTON, June 23.—Among the lucky men who won scholarships today at Harvard were John L. Sullivan, Jr., and John L. Sullivan, Jr., who won the Harvard University scholarship.

ROOSEVELT NOT IN A HURRY TO TALK

Former President Says He Will Make No Speech of Any Kind at Present.

NEW YORK, June 23.—"I don't know that I shall ever make another political speech," said Theodore Roosevelt today. The colonel had just popped out of his editorial office late in the afternoon, his collar wilted and his face red from the heat and a group of interviewers and reporters had gathered outside.

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HIGH COST OF LIVING PROBLEM

Republican and Democratic Members of Senate Committee Disagree.

MAJORITY REPORT GIVES MAIN ALLEGED CAUSES

Minority Will Be Allowed a Word Before the Question Is Settled.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Republicans and Democrats don't agree as to the causes for the increase in cost of living between 1900 and 1910.

The majority report of the special senate committee which has been investigating these questions was submitted to the senate today by Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee. A meeting was held prior to the presentation of the report and the minority members of the committee protested against the character of the findings.

After a long argument the minority was authorized to make an explanatory statement to the senate, and the majority and the minority views for submission to the senate. The report of the majority was an exhaustive one, compiled from testimony given by forty-one witnesses, reports received from consuls and from foreign governments.

Causes Set Out. The majority of the committee found that of the many causes contributing to the advance in prices, the following were most marked: Increased demand for farm products and food. Shifting of population from food producing to consuming occupations and localities. Immigration to food consuming localities. Reduced fertility of land resulting in lower average production or in increased expenditures for fertilization. Increasing working facilities in agricultural localities, which enabled farmers to hold their crops and market them to the best advantage.

It was found that this not only steadied prices, but had a tendency to increase them. The supply and convenient transportation facilities of such commodities as timber. Effect of Cold Storage. Cold storage plants which result in preventing extreme fluctuations of prices of certain commodities with the seasons, but by enabling the wholesalers to buy and sell at the best possible advantage, tend to advance prices.

Increased cost of distribution. Industrial combination. Organization of producers or dealers. Advertising. Money supply. Over-capitalization. Higher standard of living. Reduced cost of material. The committee found that the advance in prices of the bureau of labor. The commodities included in the price index number of the bureau of labor, from 1900 to 1909, inclusive, had advanced 100 per cent. The price index number of the United States advanced during that period 14.5.

Some Price Statistics. The groups show advances as follows: Farm products, 38.8; food, etc., 18.7; clothing, 12.9; fuel and lighting, 6.9; householding goods, 5.3; metals and minerals, 2.4. A decline was shown for drugs and chemicals amounting to 2.5 per cent. It was shown that the greatest advance had been taken in the products of the soil.

The committee criticized the use of cold storage, saying that there was a large consumption without any particular attempt to replace the timber. The report stated that in view of the fact that the cold storage industry had been greatly increased in its production, it was not surprising that the most important cause of the present advance is to be found in a study of farm conditions.

Concerning the advance in the cost of food, the report says: "The supply of government available for general farming has been steadily reduced, and the ranges are being rapidly cut up into homes for settlers. The cost of producing live stock has materialized in the cost of the disappearance of the range, which necessitates producing cattle on domestic pasture and high-priced feed."

Concerning retail prices the report shows that in the United States in the spring of 1910 there was a high cost of living. As compared with the spring of 1900, prices for bacon were more than 70 per cent higher, ham 33 per cent, beef 20 per cent, pork 10 per cent, butter about 45 per cent higher, sugar about 12 per cent higher and eggs 100 per cent higher.

A few articles, such as coffee and tea, were about the same price as in 1900, but practically no labor difficulties that have been reported in the past two or three years have had as their basis the advance in the cost of living.

It is shown, however, that the advance in wages has been more rapid in the United States than in European countries. The report says: "Wages in the United States advanced in about the same degree as did prices, but in Europe the advance in prices was much greater than the advance in wages."

Hours of labor in practically all wage occupations are shown to have been reduced since 1900. The report says: "The weekly earnings of employees for the reason that the large majority of wage earners are employed on the piece scale basis or on an hourly rate. From 1900 to 1909 full time weekly earnings advanced 17.4 per cent. There are no figures for 1910 subsequent to 1909."

The tariff is discussed at great length and the conclusion was reached by the majority of the committee that it had been "no material factor in causing the advance in prices during the last decade."

POWER OF WHEAT WORLD TODAY

Interesting Paper by James J. Hill Read Before National Millers' Association.

NEED OF AN INCREASE IN TERMINAL FACILITIES

Question That Has Much to Do With Welfare of Country Broadly Discussed.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 23.—"Wheat" was the subject of discussion at today's meeting of the National Association of Millers. The subject was treated in a paper prepared by J. C. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern railway, and read by Charles G. Jenkins of Noblesville, Ind. Mr. Hill was unable to attend the meeting.

Prof. G. I. Christie, superintendent of agricultural extension, Purdue university, spoke on "Wheat: One Experiment Station Is Doing Toward Increasing Wheat Production," and Prof. A. F. Woods, dean and director of the Minnesota agricultural experiment station, also spoke. Mr. Hill's paper, in part, was as follows:

"One fact, it seems to me, should give you more concern than almost any other, because you have already felt its effects and because it looms large and dangerous. This is the pressure upon existing terminal facilities. It is a future menace and a present handicap. You have felt it and will continue to feel it, the partial embargo that traffic conditions have placed upon all the big wheat centers; upon yours, perhaps, as seriously as any other. The milling interest of the entire country, except where it serves a purely local market, is dependent upon the transportation situation and will in the future feel it more severely. The growth of the country in population, in production, in transportation business, has been marked. There has not been a corresponding growth in the facilities for transportation."

Congested Traffic. "For months past it has been impossible to get freight shipments delivered promptly if these have to be transferred at any of the central markets or principal terminal points. The food of business that rose to such dangerous heights in 1907 is piling up again, with the addition made by national growth since then. The future will add in increasing ratio to these difficulties, as well as the losses they involve. The only protection against the pressure upon our transportation agencies and especially upon terminals, where the greatest difficulty exists, is the decline of our export trade. The volume of the home consumer is lessening the volume of export of foodstuffs, and will assist in relieving some other items on the list. But this change will not be sufficient to carry only in so far as export terminals are concerned."

"An enormous volume of new traffic is being developed by the industrial advance of the country between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast. All of this must find its way to market, and much of it will be added to the total of already overburdened our terminals."

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